The *NORTH-CAROLINA*

# MAGAZINE;

OR,

## UNIVERSAL INTELLIGENCER.

From FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 14, to FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 21, 1764.

*Extract from the Remonſtrances of the Parliament of Toulouſe, about the violent Proceedings againſt the Parliament of Grenoble.*

THE principle of monarchy is corrupted, when force protects thoſe that are ameneable to juſtice; when zeal for the ſtate is looked upon as a crime towards the Sovereign. The principle of monarchy is ſtill more corrupted, when *honour* is ſet in contraſt with *honours*, and men may be at the ſame time covered with infamy and dignities; when ſouls ſingularly puſillanimous, are vain of the grandeur they derive from ſervility, and think that every thing they owe to the prince, cancels all that they owe to their country.

"Theſe Sire, are the maxims that ſome people are endeavouring to get into vogue, and which have already taken root in too many hearts. Mad men, who think to ſerve the Monarch, by ſubverting the Monarchy, who boaſt of finding the ſhort and eaſy road to arbitrary power without thinking it leads to deſtruction! What dyke ſhall ſtop this torrent, ready to overflow every thing, if force is from henceforth to be looked upon as the ſole law of the ſtate? If honour, fidelity, liberty, are but barren names, made to yield to the caprices of a local deſpot; if even the fundamental laws may, with impunity, be violated by an audacious ſubject, equally guilty, whether he pretends to have orders deſtructive of theſe laws, or has fruſtrated your Majeſty of the moſt glorious prerogative of Monarchs, which conſiſts in not being able to exact from their ſubjects a criminal obedience, when, by a dire effect of impoſing upon their love of juſtice, their will runs counter to the intereſt of their authority."—*Humbly recommended to the conſideration of all Britiſh magiſtrates.*

*Verſailes, March* 24. The noble behaviour of the Preſident of the Parliament of Toulouſe, is at preſent the ſubject of all converſations. This great man, when he attended with the remonſtrance againſt the Duc de Fitz James, being purpoſely aſked by ſome of thoſe favourite inſects that always buz about the ſeat of Royalty, if he did not look upon it as preſumptuous to diſpute the orders of the King, replied, "My Lord, the queſtion is both ignorant and impertinent; for I am bound by no law to obey any command which is repugnant to the intereſt of my country; my love and veneration for his Majeſty are founded upon his attachment to the welfare of the kingdom, and as that welfare is inſeparably connected with his own honour, I can never ſhew a greater inſtance of duty and affection, than in complaining of any miniſter who acts diametrically oppoſite to the ſafety of the publick.

[*How humbling to human pride, or rather to Popiſh principles!—That thoſe very men who acted ſo nobly in aſſerting their natural rights, ſhould in another inſtance violate them ſo horribly, as appears from the following letter.*]

*A Letter from Paris, March* 6,

"The affair of the virtuous and unfortunate Proteſtant John Calas, who was broken upon the wheel at Toulouſe, about two years ago, in conſequence of the ſuicide of one of his ſons, whom he was falſely accuſed of having put to death

death himſelf, was ſome months ago brought before the Council of ſtate at Verſailles, at which were preſent the Miniſters of ſtate, the Chancellor, &c. The caſe was reported by Monſ. de Croſne, Maſter of Requeſts, with the impartiality of an upright judge, the accuracy of one perfectly well informed, and that affecting eloquence that the dreadful circumſtances of this unparalelled ſtory ſo naturally dictate to a humane orator. After a long examination of this horrid affair, it appeared with the cleareſt evidence, that the ſon of John Calas had never formed the moſt diſtant notion of turning Roman Catholick—that he had hanged himſelf in a fit of melancholy—that the aged father and mother knew nothing of the matter until they found him dead to their inexpreſſible ſurpriſe and ſorrow—that they had been remarkable for the excellence of their characters, during the ſpace of forty years and upwards, that they had lived at Toulouſe, and had been peculiarly eminent for their paternal tenderneſs—and that beſides the dictates of natural affection (which forms ſuch a ſtrong preſumption of the innocence of this aged and worthy father) every circumſtance concurred to clear him of the horrid crime for which he was put to death in the moſt painful and ignominious manner by the Parliament of Toulouſe. In conſequence of this the members of the Council unanimouſly agreed in forming a reſolution, by which the Parliament of Toulouſe was ordered to ſend them an account of the proceedings againſt John Calas, and the reaſons of their ſevere and bloody ſentence. The King gave his royal approbation to this reſolution of the Council, and all thoſe who were not deaf to the voice of humanity and juſtice (and who had beheld with juſt ſentiments of horror, in the Parliament of Toulouſe, falſehood and cruelty, armed and ſet on by bigottry, to involve a widow and five children in the deepeſt diſtreſs by the murder of a father and a huſband committed under the form of law) hoped to ſee ſatisfaction made to the memory of Calas, and thereby ſome comfort adminiſtered to his afflicted family. It was at leaſt imagined, that the Parliament of Toulouſe would have been called to juſtify their conduct before the tribunal of their Sovereign, and to clear themſelves in the eyes of Europe, and of the human race, who are all intereſted in this unparalelled cauſe. It was hoped that the members of this Parliament, who condemned, without proof, to the rack and wheel, a father for murdering his ſon; and the infamous Sheriff David, who inſulted upon the wheel this aged and innocent father, expiring under the rage of Monkiſh bigottry, would have been obliged to acknowledge their temerity and precipitation at leaſt, and to make honourable amends to the afflicted family, by confeſſing that they were deceived by Monks and falſe witneſſes, and by granting their protection (if it would be accepted) to the children they have rendered fatherleſs by an unjuſt judgment. All this was expected, ſeveral pamphlets have been publiſhed at Paris, demanding juſtice, and yet hitherto juſtice has been ſuſpended, and the voice of humanity has pleaded in vain for innocent blood. The inſinuations of Monks and Bigots have, it is to be feared, ſtopped the execution of juſtice, and been employed to perſuade a humane monarch, that it was more expedient to abandon the cauſe of an innocent Calviniſt who had been unjuſtly broken on the wheel, than expoſe eight Councellors of Toulouſe to the ſhame of acknowledging that they had been miſtaken. *A new inſtance this of the ſpirit of a Popiſh government, and its horrid influence, even in a country, whoſe inhabitants* (excepting thoſe of Toulouſe) *are naturally inclined to humanity and clemency.*

"I except Toulouſe, becauſe the dark, gloomy, and cruel effects of ſuperſtition and bigottry reign there in a particular manner, and have given a barbarous and ſanguinary caſt to the temper of its inhabitants, naturally tinged with Spaniſh ſeverity. *Voltaire* tells, in his laſt production, that the inhabitants of Toulouſe thanked God publicly for the aſſaſſination of Henry IV. and it is well known they have an annual feſtival, on which they celebrate in the moſt pompous manner, by proceſſions, bonfires, and other demonſtrations of joy, the aniverſary of that *glorious* day, in which four thouſand proteſtants, their fellow-citizens, were maſſacred without diſtinction of age or ſex in their city. The Year 1762, in which Calas was executed, was the *ſecular* year of that horrible maſſacre, and as the feſtival above-mentioned was juſt approaching, when this unfortunate man was caſt into priſon, Voltaire thinks that this circumſtance might have contributed to his condemnation. It was, indeed, agreeable to the ſpirit of ſuch a holiday to have a proteſtant victim to ſacrifice to the ſanguinary

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genius of Popery. I ſhall conclude this letter by obſerving, that as the tears of the widow Calas, and her fatherleſs children have made their way to the throne, the humanity and juſtice of the King are engaged to give both her and Europe ſatisfaction for this horrid deed (or to uſe Voltaire's expreſſion) for this barbarous *murder committed at Toulouſe by the ſword of Juſtice.*" I am, &c.

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*The celebrated* M. de Vattel's LAW *of* NATIONS, *(continued from Page* 116.*)*

BUT the ſovereign power is limited, and regulated by the fundamental laws of the ſtate; thoſe laws ſhew the prince the exten and bounds of his power, and the manner in which it ought to be exerted. The prince is therefore ſtrictly obliged not only to reſpect, but alſo to ſupport them. The conſtitution and the fundamental laws are the plan on which the nation has reſolved to endeavour the obtaining happineſs: the execution is intruſted to the prince. If he religiouſly follows this plan, if he regards the fundamental laws as ſacred and inviolable rules, he knows that the moment he deviates from them his commands become unjuſt, and are no leſs than a criminal abuſe of the power with which he is intruſted. He is in virtue of this power, the guardian and defender of the laws; and being obliged to puniſh whoever ſhall preſume to violate them, he himſelf ought not to trample them under his feet. They are the foundation of the public tranquility, and the firmeſt ſupport of the ſovereign authority. Every thing is uncertain, oppreſſive, and ſubject to revolutions, in thoſe unhappy kingdoms where arbitrary power has placed her throne. It is therefore the true intereſt of the prince, as well as his duty, to maintain and reſpect the laws: he ought to ſubmit to them himſelf. We find this truth eſtabliſhed in a piece publiſhed by order of Lewis XIV the moſt abſolute prince that ever reigned in Europe. "Let it not be ſaid, that the ſovereign is not ſubject "to the laws of his ſtate, ſince the contrary "propoſition is one of the truths of the law of "nations, which flattery has ſometimes at-"tacked, and which good princes have al-"ways defended, as a tutelar divinity of their "ſtates" (*A Treatiſe on the right of the queen to ſeveral eſtates in Spain*, 1667, *in* 12*mo*, *part* 2. *pag.* 191.)

The author then explains in what ſenſe he is ſubject to the laws, in a very judicious manner; but as our limits are ſo ſhort, we muſt for this refer the reader to the book itſelf, and paſs on to "the perſon of the ſovereign, which is to be conſidered as ſacred and inviolable." For (continues the learned author) the ſovereign is the ſoul of the ſociety; if he be not held in veneration by the people and in perfect ſecurity, the public peace, and the ſafety and happineſs of the ſtate are in continual danger. The ſafety of the nation then neceſſarily requires, that the perſon of the prince ought to be ſacred and inviolable.

"But this high attribute of ſovereignty is no reaſon why a nation ſhould not curb an inſupportable tyrant, call him even to an account, reſpecting in his perſon the majeſty of his rank, and withdraw itſelf from his obedience. To this indiſputable right, a powerful republic owes its birth. The tyranny exerciſed by Philip II. in the Netherlands, excited thoſe provinces to riſe: ſeven of them, cloſely confederated, bravely maintained their liberties under the conduct of a hero of the houſe of Orange; and Spain, after ſeveral vain and deſtructive efforts, acknowledged them ſovereign and independant ſtates. If the authority of the prince is limited, and regulated by the fundamental laws, the prince, on leaving the bounds preſcribed him, commands without any right, and even without a juſt title; the nation, then, is not obliged to obey him; but may reſiſt his unjuſt enterprizes. As ſoon as he attacks the conſtitution of the ſtate, the prince breaks the contract which bound the people to him; the people become free by the act of the ſovereign, and ſee nothing in him but an uſurper who would load them with oppreſſion. This truth is acknowledged by every ſenſible writer, whoſe pen is not enſlaved by fear or rendered venal by intereſt. But ſome celebrated authors maintain, that if the prince is inveſted with the ſupreme command in a full and abſolute manner, no body has a right to reſiſt him, much leſs to curb him; and that the nation has no reſource left but to ſuffer and obey with patience. This is founded upon the ſuppoſition, that ſuch a ſovereign need not give an account to any perſon of the manner in which he governs; and that if the nation might controul his actions and reſiſt him, where they were found to be unjuſt, his authority would no longer be abſolute;

abſolute; which would be contrary to this hypotheſis. They ſay that an abſolute ſovereign poſſeſſes completely all the political authority of the ſociety, in which no body can oppoſe him; if he abuſes it, he does ill indeed, and wounds his conſcience; but that his commands are not the leſs obligatory, as being founded on a lawful right to command; that the nation by giving him abſolute authority, had reſerved nothing to itſelf, and had ſubmitted to his diſcretion, &c. We might ſatisfy ourſelves with anſwering, that in this light there is not any ſovereign who is completely and fully abſolute. But in order to remove all theſe vain ſubtilities, let us remember the eſſential end of civil ſociety; is it not to labour in concert for the common happineſs of all? Is it not with this view that every citizen ſtrips himſelf of his rights and reſigns his liberty? Was it in the power of the ſociety to make ſuch uſe of its authority, as to deliver up itſelf, and all its members without relief, to the diſcretion of a cruel tyrant? No, certainly, ſince it had no right itſelf, if it was diſpoſed to it, to oppreſs a part of the citizens. When it therefore conferred the ſupreme and abſolute government, without an expreſs reſerve, it was neceſſarily with the tacit reſerve, that the ſovereign ſhould uſe it for the ſafety of the people, and not for their ruin. If he becomes the ſcourge of the ſtate, he degrades himſelf; he is no more than a public enemy, againſt whom the nation may and ought to defend itſelf; and, *if he has carried his tyranny to the utmoſt height*, why ſhould the life of ſo cruel and perfidious an enemy be ſpared? Who preſumes to blame the Roman ſenate, that declared Nero an enemy to his country?

"But it is of the *utmoſt* importance to obſerve, that this judgment can only be paſſed by the nation, or by the body by which it is repreſented; and that the nation itſelf cannot make any attempt on the perſon of the ſovereign, but in caſes of *extreme neceſſity*, and when the prince by violating the laws and threatening the ſafety of his people, puts them in a ſtate of war againſt him. The perſon of the ſovereign, the very intereſt of the nation declares ſacred and inviolable; but not that of an *unnatural tyrant*, and an enemy of the public. We ſeldom ſee ſuch monſters as Nero. In the moſt common caſes, when a prince violates the fundamental laws; when he attacks the liberties and privileges of his ſubjects; when he is abſolute; when his government, *without* being carried to the *utmoſt length of* tyranny, manifeſtly tends to the ruin of the nation; it may reſiſt him, try him, and withdraw from his obedience; but though this may be done, his perſon ſhould be ſpared, and that for the welfare of the ſtate. It is more than one age ſince the Engliſh took up arms againſt their king, and obliged him to deſcend from the throne. The bold and ambitious took advantage of the terrible ferment cauſed by fanaticiſm and a party-ſpirit, and Great Britain ſuffered her ſovereign to die unworthily on a ſcaffold. The nation coming to itſelf, acknowledged its blindneſs: but if it ſome years after made a ſolemn reparation, it was not only from the opinion that the unfortunate Charles I. did not deſerve ſo cruel a fate; but doubtleſs, from a conviction that for the ſafety even of the ſtate, the perſon of the ſovereign ought to be ſacred and inviolable; and that the whole nation ought to render this maxim venerable in paying a reſpect to it, when the care of its *own preſervation* would *permit*."

"——As it is very difficult to oppoſe an abſolute prince, and it cannot be done without raiſing great diſturbances in the ſtate, and the moſt violent and dangerous commotions; it ought to be attempted only in caſes of extremity, when the public miſery is raiſed to ſuch a hight, that the people may ſay with Tacitus, *miſeram pacem, vel bello bene mutari*; that it is better to expoſe themſelves to a civil war than to endure them. But if the prince's authority be limited, if it in ſome reſpect depends on a ſenate, or on a parliament that repreſents the nation, there are means of reſiſtance, and of curbing him, without expoſing the ſtate to ſuch violent ſhocks. There can be no reaſon to expect that the evil will be extreme, when ſuch mild and innocent remedies can be applied to it."

"—— As ſoon as a nation acknowledges a prince for its lawful ſovereign, all the citizens owe him a faithful obedience. He can neither govern the ſtate, nor perform what the nation expects from him, if he is not punctually obeyed. Subjects then, have no right, in doubtful caſes, to queſtion the wiſdom and juſtice of their ſovereign's commands; this examination belongs to the prince: His ſubjects ought to ſuppoſe, if there be a poſſibility of doing it, that all his orders are juſt and ſalutary; he alone is accountable for the evil that may reſult from them."

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"—In the mean time this ought not to be entirely a blind obedience; no engagement can oblige or even authorise a man to violate the laws of nature. All authors, who have any regard to conscience or modesty, agree that a person ought not to obey such commands as are evidently contrary to the laws of God. Those governors of places who bravely refused to execute the barbarous orders of Charles IX † have been universally praised, and the court did not dare to punish them, at least openly. 'Sire,' said the brave Orte, governor of Bayonne, in his letter, 'I have communicated your majesty's commands to 'your faithful inhabitants and warriors in 'the garrison; and I have found there 'only good citizens and brave soldiers, 'not one hangman; therefore, both they 'and I humbly intreat your majesty to be 'pleased to employ our arms and lives in 'things that are possible, however hazardous 'they may be, and we will exert ourselves to 'the last drop of our blood.' The count de Tende, Charney, and others, replied to those who brought them the orders of the court, that they had too great a respect for the king to believe that such barbarous orders came from him.

"It is more difficult to determine in what cases a subject may not only refuse to obey, but even resist a sovereign, and by force repel force. When a sovereign does injury to any one, he acts without any real authority; but we ought not from thence to conclude hastily, that the subject may resist him. The nature of sovereignty and the *welfare of the state*, will not permit citizens to oppose a prince whenever his commands appear to them unjust or prejudicial. This would be to fall again into the state of nature, and to render government impossible. A subject ought to suffer with patience from the prince acts of injustice, that are doubtful and supportable. First, because whoever has submitted to the decision of a judge, is no longer capable of deciding his own pretensions: Those instances of injustice that are supportable ought to be passed over from a regard to the peace and safety of the state, and on account of the great advantages obtained by living in society. It is presumed that every citizen has tacitly engaged to observe this moderation, because without it, society could not subsist. But when the injuries are manifest and atrocious; when a prince, without any apparent reason, is resolved to deprive us of life, or of those things, the loss of which would render life bitter, who can dispute our right to resist him? Self-preservation is not only a law of nature, but an obligation imposed by nature, and no man can entirely and absolutely give it up to another. And though he might give it up, can he be considered as having done it by his political engagements, when he entered into society only to establish his own safety upon a more solid basis? The welfare of society does not require such a sacrifice; and as Barbeyrac well observes in his notes on Grotius, 'If the 'public interest requires, that those who obey, 'should particularly suffer something; it is 'not less for the public interest that those who 'command, should be afraid of carrying their 'patience to the utmost extremity.' The prince who violates all laws, who observes no measures, and who would in his transports of fury take away the life of an innocent person, strips himself of his royalty; and is no more than an unjust and outrageous mortal, against whom his people are allowed to defend themselves. But he who, after having lost all the sentiments of a sovereign, divests himself even of the appearances and exterior conduct of a monarch, degrades himself; he no longer retains the sacred person of a sovereign, and cannot retain the prerogatives attached to his sublime character. However, if this prince is not a monster, if he is furious only from a just passion, and is supportable only to the rest of the nation; the respect we ought to pay to the tranquility of the state is such, and the respect of sovereign majesty so powerful, that we are strictly obliged to seek every other means of preservation, rather than to put his person in danger. Every one knows the example set by David: he fled, he kept himself concealed from Saul's fury; and more than once saved the life of his persecutor. When the reason of Charles VI. of France was suddenly disordered by a fatal accident, he in his fury killed several of those who surrounded him: none of them thought of securing his own life at the expence

† Which were for the extinction of the Protestants, who were by the king of France's order slain, to the amount of forty thousand, all in one night, on the feast of St. Bartholomew, in the year 1572, in different parts of the kingdom. This horrid and bloody affair is commonly called the Massacre of Paris.

expence of that of the king; they only endeavoured to disarm him, and make him master of himself: they did their duty like brave men and faithful subjects, in exposing their lives to save that of this unfortunate monarch. We owe this sacrifice to the state and to sovereign majesty; furious from the disorder of his organs, Charles was not guilty; he might recover his health, and again become a good king.

"—A sovereign is undoubtedly allowed to take ministers, to ease him in the painful office of government; but he ought never to abandon his authority to them. When a nation chuses a conductor, it is not for him to deliver up his charge into other hands. Ministers ought to be only instruments in the hands of the prince; he ought constantly to direct them, and continually endeavour to know whether they follow his instructions. If the imbecility of age or some infirmity, render him incapable of government, a regent ought to be nominated according to the laws of the state: but when a sovereign can hold the reins, let him make use of them, and not put them into other hands. The last kings of France, of the first race, delivered the government and authority to the mayors of the palace: thus they became meer phantoms, and justly lost the title and honour of a dignity, the functions of which they had abandoned.

By the foregoing quotations, the reader will perceive, that M. de Vattel is divested of all those prejudices which authors in general have ran into upon this subject. Some bred up in republics have brought all their arguments and principles in favour of the legislature of their own country; others bred up in absolute governments, have been as strenuous in favour of monarchy; but here our author happily steers between both, and in so doing, plainly evinces that truth is his view throughout, and equal justice to both parties his constant aim.

He next treats of 'States elective, successive, or hereditary,' which is highly agreeable and interesting; but that we must defer to another opportunity, as we fear this article is already extended to too great a length; yet we doubt not our readers will readily excuse it, when they consider how difficult a matter it is to make an extract from a work, wherein all is so excellent that we know not which to chose; where all is equally pleasing, and all of equal importance.

*(To be continued.)*

## NEWS.

PHILADELPHIA, August 16.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated June 5.

Every thing here is quiet at present, and likely to continue so. The Names of Pitt and Wilkes are heard no more. Nor is there the least Prospect of any great Bustle, till another French War breaks out. Lord B—'s Power is certainly as great as ever; and perhaps the Royal Confidence cannot easily be better placed; I mean with an honester Man. The State of Politicks in this Country, from the Nature of our Constitution, can never be permanent; and as one Half of our great Men are happily a Check to the Ambition and sinister Views of the other Half, it must follow, that as we are not likely to continue in the right Way for any Length of Time, so neither can we persist long in wrong Direction. At present the Ministry have a breathing Time, and are now employed, with very little Interruption, in dispatching the new Governors to their several Stations; attending to the Repairs of our Navy; and making such Dispositions, in regard to the Security and improvement of our extensive Settlements, as may discourage our Enemies from making Encroachments upon them, or to enable them to repel Force by Force if they do. Lord Clive is now set out for the East-Indies, with full and ample Powers to settle all our important Concerns in that Quarter of the World. He carries with him a greater Force of Europeans than ever that Country saw; enough indeed, but that we have lately learnt the Natives the Art of War, to make an entire Conquest of the Mogul's Empire.

WILMINGTON, (N. Carolina,) Sept. 5.

A Coffee-House, is this Day opened at the Printing Office in Wilmington, for the Accomodation of such Gentlemen as are pleased to make Use thereof. Letters and Messages sent there, will be taken Care of, by the Proprietor of the same.

Sept. 19. A Gentleman of London, in his Letter to a Merchant in this Town, says, "Party "Affairs here seem'd to subside, till the Dismission "of General Conway, a Man of universal good "Character. This (with some other Proceedings) "has caused a Revival of the People's Uneasiness, "and blown up the Coals of Discord anew."

At the Superior Court held at Halifax, which came on Saturday the 1st Instant, several Criminals, we hear, were tried for Murder, Horse-stealing, &c. when the infamous William Willis, (who lately broke Wilmington Jail, and made his Escape to Halifax County, the Place where he committed the Crimes, and was there again taken) with several others, were found Guilty; and 'tis believed have, e'er this, received Sentence of Death.

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By a Gentlemen who came to Town ſince we receiv'd the above account, we learn, That Six Criminals were capitally convicted the firſt Week of the Court; and Twelve other Priſoners for different Offences, were to be tried; whom, it was expected would all be found guilty.—Many of them are committed for counterfeiting Virginia Paper Money; of which, ſo many forged Bills are daily diſcovered, that the Circulation of that Currency is almoſt totally ſtagnated; except among thoſe Few who are very well acquainted with the true Impreſſion.——We are alſo informed, That among thoſe who were convicted at the above Court, was one Conner, for Horſeſtealing; who, it is ſaid, was ſome Years ago on board of a Pirate Veſſel, by whom Mr. Croker, an eminent Merchant now at Halifax, and then on a Voyage to America, had the Misfortune to be taken:—Mr. Croker was the only one of the Paſſengers who was not put to Death by the wanton Cruelty of the Pirates; and as he aſcribes his preſervation to the favourable Influence of this Conner, it gave him a ſenſible Concern that he happened to be one of the Jury, and neceſſiated to find him guilty of a Capital Offence.

A Letter from Mr. John Lyon, dated at London, to his Friend here, ſays: "Our Lieut. Governor, Col. Tryan, hath agreed with Capt. Veronier, to carry himſelf, Family, &c. to Cape-Fear;—They were to ſail the laſt of May, and to touch at the Madeiras.

## Advertiſements.

*Clearmont, Sept.* 21, 1764

THIS is to inform the Public, that as I have ſuch repeated Acts of Villany committed on my Plantation, by my own Negroes, in ſtealing my Corn, Potatoes, &c. and carrying the ſame to Town, and there diſpoſe of them to Perſons who make it their conſtant Practice to deal with Negroes: I am, for the future, determined to proſecute, with the utmoſt Rigour of the Law, any Perſon or Perſons that ſhall deal in any Manner or or Reſpect whatſoever with any of my Negroes, without their firſt producing to the Purchaſer a Certificate, ſigned by Me, of their having Leave to diſpoſe of the Commodity offered for Sale. And any Perſon that will inform Me, ſo that his Teſtimony will ſupport a legal Proſecution, of any Perſon or Perſons hereafter dealing with any of my Slaves, without the Certificate aforeſaid, ſhall be paid a Reward of *Forty Shillings* Proclamation Money, for each Proſecution which his Evidence will ſupport, by *Thomas Clifford Howe.*

ALL Perſons who have any Demands on the Eſtate of the Hon. RICHARD SPAIGHT, Eſq; deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Accounts, in order to be ſettled. And thoſe that are indebted to the ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make Payment immediately, without further Trouble.

*Thomas Clifford Howe,*
*Elizabeth Howe,* Admtrx.

Sept. 21ſt, 1764.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Houſe and Lot in Newbern, wherein Mr. Lewis Berry now lives, with all the Improvements. The ſaid Lot is well ſituated, and a convenient Place for a Store or Tavern. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may know the Terms by applying to Mr. Nicholas Miller at Bath, or the Subſcriber at Newbern. *Samuel Cornell.*

*Juſt imported in the Sloop* Newbern-Packet, *from* Barbadoes, *and to be ſold cheap for ready Money, or ſhort Credit, at the Subſcriber's Store in* NEWBERN;

A Parcel of choice young SLAVES. Alſo to be ſold at ſaid Store, Wholeſale or Retail, old Barbacoes Spirit, Rum, Sugar, and dry GOODS.

THOMAS HASLEN.

*Onſlow* County, Sept. 21, 1764.

STOLEN from Onſlow Court houſe, in the Day Time, a dark bay Horſe, about 13 Hands 3 Inches high, ſhort Tale, half his Mane cut, ſhod before, with a large Saddle Spot on the riſing Side of his Back, and branded with the Letters M. G. Alſo ſtole with ſaid Horſe, a new Saddle and curb Bridle, a great Coat, and a Pair of linnen Spatterdaſhes. Said Horſe is ſuppoſed to have been ſtolen by one James Gibbon, an Iriſhman, about 25 Years of Age, long Viſage, brown Complexion, a remarkable large Mouth, and thick Lips, coarſe ſpoken, has black Hair tied behind, loves Liquor, and ſometimes paſſes for a Ship Carpenter, and at other times on the peddling order: Had on, a blue Coat and red Breeches, a ruffled Shirt, ſome check Shirts, and a black Pattern for a Pair of Breeches. Whoever apprehends the ſaid Thief, with the Horſe, and brings them to me in Onſlow County, ſhall have a Reward of TEN POUNDS, paid by

*William Williams* Ion.

WANTED,

A Perſon that underſtands tending a Saw-Mill. Any Perſon inclinable to undertake, may meet with great Encouragement by applying to the Printer. Alſo, wanted a Mill-Wright, that would undertake the building of a Saw-Mill, and making a tumbling Dam over a very rapid Stream.

Sept. 14, 1764.

STOLEN or taken by Miſtake, out of the Store of Meſſrs. Knight and Green, in Newbern, on the 12th or 13th Inſt. A Pair of Saddle Bags; containing a Surveyor's Compaſs, and Chain, a ſhort Scale, one Pair of Braſs Dividors, a Parcel of Warrants for Land, and other Papers. Any Perſon who may have them, or ſhall find the ſame, are deſired to deliver them to Mr. Thomas Sitgreaves in Newbern, and they ſhall be well rewarded for their Thouble, by

*Chriſtopher Neale*,

N. B. The Saddle Bags is branded on the Side that lays next the Saddle thus, W. S.

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AT a Veſtry held at the Church in Newbern, for *Chriſt-Church* Pariſh, in *Craven* County, on the 30th Day of *Auguſt* laſt, it was then ordered, That all perſons having any Claim againſt ſaid Pariſh, do exhibit the ſame to the ſaid Veſtry on Thurſday the 4th of *October* next, at the Church aforeſaid: At which Time and Place the former Churchwardens, and all Perſons who may have any Monies in their Hands belonging to ſaid Pariſh, are requeſted to attend and ſettle their Accounts, as the VESTRY will then ſit to tranſact the Parochial Buſineſs. JOHN SMITH, *Clk.* Veſtry.

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*Newbern, Sept. 7. 1764.*

*In the Preſs, and ſpeedily will be*

*PUBLISHED,*

A Collection of all the Acts of ASSEMBLY of this Province, in Force and Uſe, from the firſt Settlement of the Province in the Year 1715, to the Year 1751; being a complete Reviſal of the Laws publiſhed by the Commiſſioners ſome Years ago, down to that Time. This Work is deſigned as the Frſt Volume of a complete Sett of all the Laws of the Province down to the preſent Time, the Second Volume from the Year 1751, to the preſent Time, being already publiſhed, and to be ſold by the Printer hereof. In this WORK, all the repealed Laws, and thoſe that have had their Effect, expired, or obſolete, will be left out, all but the Titles, with marginal Notes and References, ſhewing when repealed, or how otherwiſe provided for. To which will be added, a complete General Index to both Volumes; with all the CHARTERS granted to the Province by King *CHARLES* the Second. Perſons inclinable to have them bound and Lettered, by applying to the Printer hereof, ſhall have their Orders immediately complied with.

*To be SOLD,*

A valuable Tract of Land, containing 520 Acres, lying in *Chowan* County, pleaſantly ſituated on *Edenton* Bay, and divided from the Town Lands, by a ſmall Creek: There is a genteel Dwelling-Houſe, with all convenient Out-Houſes on it, being the Seat of the late Hon. *John Rieuſſett*, Eſq. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may know the Terms, by applying to

*John Harvey*,
*Joſeph Hewes*,
*Samuel Swift*, } *Executors.*

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*Cuſtom Houſe, London, Nov. 25, 1765.*

THE Honourable Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms, having been inform'd that Compoſitions have been frequently enter'd into for the Duties impoſed by the Acts of 6 *Geo.* II. payable to his Majeſty at the Ports of *America*, give this Publick Notice, That whoever will make Diſcovery of any Perſon or Perſons, who ſhall have been guilty of entering into, or conniving at ſuch Compoſitions, to *John Temple*, Eſq; or *Peter Randolph*, Eſq; Surveyors-General of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms in *North-America*, or other Principal Officer of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms, the Collector, or Comptroller, of any Port, except the Port where ſuch Fraud was enter'd into, ſo that the Parties offending may be convicted thereof, and the Duties recover'd to the Crown, ſhall receive One Third Part of the Duties ſo recover'd.

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For *ANTIGUA*, Directly,

The Sloop TRYAL,

JOHN SCOTT, COMMANDER:

NOW lying at NEWBERN; very well accommodated for Paſſengers. For Freight or Paſſage, enquire of the Maſter, at Richard Ellis's, Merchant, in NEWBERN.

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*Lately PUBLISHED,*

THE Acts of Aſſembly, paſſed laſt Seſſions, at *Wilmington*.

*ALSO,*

THE JOURNAL of the Houſe of Aſſembly, at the laſt Seſſion at *Wilmington*.

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*NEWBERN*: Printed by JAMES DAVIS, by whom all Perſons may be ſupplied with this MAGAZINE, at 4 *d.* a Number. ADVERTISEMENTS are inſerted, at *Three Shillings* the firſt Week, and *Two Shillings* for every Continuance. Any ſingle Number may be had to complete Setts, at 4 *d.*